

1964

to expansion of antimissile defense. But civil defense is valuable and necessary in its own right. Civil defense is a far more economical lifesaving measure than equivalent dollar additions to strategic retaliatory or active defense systems. Civil defense, that much scorned and derided activity, is a good buy, a good bargain, if we may use these words in talking of such precious commodities as the lives of the people, the life of the Nation.

I dare to hope, therefore, that civil defense will not be relegated to the heap of unsolved problems and deferred until such time as every vexing defense problem is ready for solution. Civil defense should be first in time and is, in fact, least in cost. It is the quickest and best lifesaving defense system we have for the immediate future. I trust that the committee of jurisdiction in the other body will consider the matter in this light, and that the Secretary of Defense will make it crystal clear in his next posture and budget presentation to the Congress that action on civil defense is imperative.

We can take a note of encouragement from a public statement Secretary McNamara issued a few days ago in which he said:

I foresee a firm and high priority for civil defense as an integral part of our national security effort.

He went on to say that the administration would press its civil defense program as the lowest cost possibility for saving lives under nuclear attack, whether the strategic forces package to be presented next year is large or small.

Referring again to the March 4 letter of the Senate subcommittee chairman, I am pleased to note that he has described the current civil defense effort as "Mr. Pittman's leadership as 'well defined,' with 'well defined and practical objectives.'" A similar conclusion was reached after hearings by the Military Operations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations in 1962 and by the House Armed Services Committee last summer.

I have talked with Steuart Pittman about his resignation and there is no question about his motives. He was able to undertake the assignment only on the understanding that he could return to his law practice after 2 years, and he has overstayed by 6 months because the shelter bill was pending. He tells me that the only reason that would have led him to change his plans would have been failure to bring the civil defense program out of the woods. His cautious optimism that a new civil defense program has been firmly launched appears to me to be justified. A shelter system for 70 million people is in the advanced stages of preparation and has made possible a new realism in civil defense organization, training, and planning. Civil defense planning has been effected in to military planning.

Military operations and organization are working on a capacity to supplement and support civil defense. State and local civil defense has adjusted successfully to a more unified and coherent national effort. These achievements are

the direct result of a new professional competence in the management and leadership of civil defense. This change has been brought about by Secretary Pittman and the able staff which he has assembled.

I want to say a word about Steuart Pittman, whom I have come to know well both personally and professionally during his 2½ years in office. During the House debate on the shelter bill, this man was given his due by unusually laudatory comments from many Members of the House. So what I have to say is not new to you. I can think of no more difficult and lonely high post in Government than heading civil defense. It requires a selfless man who is not discouraged by the difficulty of communicating with the public, with Congress, and even with his colleagues in Government who are on a different wavelength, which does not readily admit the possibility of disaster. It also requires exceptional management ability and imaginative programing to get things done under the kind of loose civil defense organization which we now have in the United States.

Steuart Pittman leaves his post with the high regard of the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the key people in this administration. He is widely respected by the Congress as a uniquely able public servant, who has changed many minds about the need for civil defense. While the newspapers and columnists of the country have done their share of ridiculing and doubting civil defense, they have consistently recognized Steuart Pittman as the kind of man who contributes more than he gets from public service.

For my part, I think it is one of our great problems that the Government does not offer a career which brings men of this kind of integrity and ability to higher responsibility and keeps them there. However, I am confident that Steuart Pittman will be persuaded to participate again in a vital way in public affairs and I am glad his law practice is in Washington where his advice and experience will be readily available to the Government.

Finally, I want to say that I hope and expect that Secretary McNamara will see the high priority for civil defense, which he has publicly predicted, translated into action on a nationwide shelter system, backed by firm Federal leadership and support. Evidence of the priority for civil defense at the point of critical action on legislation and appropriations has not been entirely convincing to date. Congress will do its part when the President and the Defense Establishment make it clear that this program is vital and can be delayed no longer.

#### THE GOLENIEWSKI CASE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRICE). Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I was present on the floor today when our colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr.

ARENDTS], my friend, delivered his remarks in defense of CIA. I listened with great interest to his analysis of the Michal Goleniewski case, his charge of irresponsible journalism placed against the New York Journal American for its series of articles on this case, and his statement that the CIA subcommittee of which he is a member went into every aspect of this case.

I want to make it clear I have no intention to enter into the dispute between my colleague from Illinois and my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. LINDSAY], over the article by the latter on CIA which appeared in Esquire magazine, which I have not had an opportunity to read. Nor do I desire at this time to engage in the issue over the necessity of a joint committee for the oversight of CIA, the case stated by the gentlewoman from New York [Mrs. KELLY].

What I am concerned about is the blanket statement made by my colleague from Illinois concerning the Michal Goleniewski case as reported in the New York Journal American. Let me quote the particular statements in my colleague's remarks which give me concern:

I might add that the CIA subcommittee, of which I am a member, went into every aspect of this case. I am personally satisfied that the publicized statements purported to come from Michal Goleniewski are not correct. The information as reported in the press is not in agreement with the information Michal Goleniewski has made available to many departments of Government.

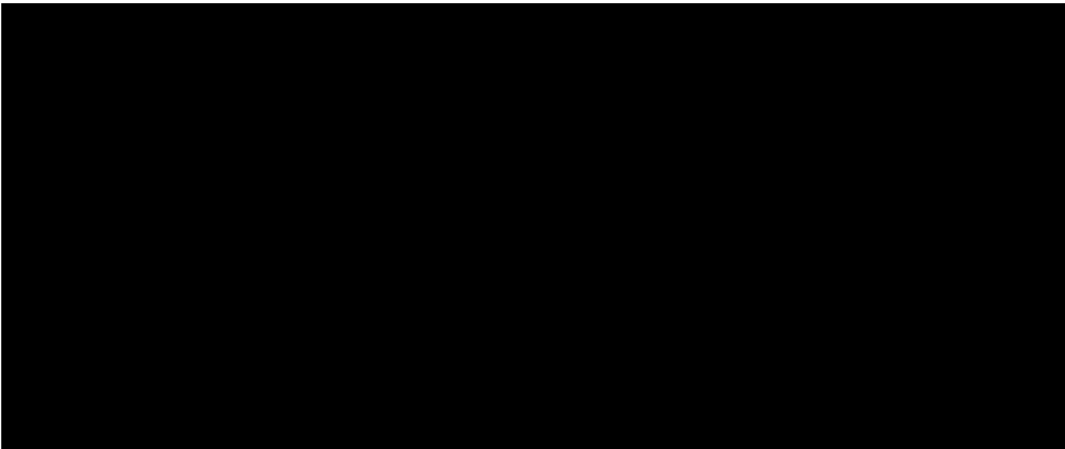
Stories such as have been circulated on this case display a reckless regard for the truth. They can be harmful, and those who circulate them do a great disservice to maintaining public confidence in the CIA.

By his statements the impression is created that my colleague and other members of the CIA Subcommittee are completely informed on all the facets and implications of the Goleniewski case. I question the accuracy of that statement, not because I question the integrity of my colleague and friend, but because I am convinced that if he and the other members of his subcommittee were completely informed on all the facets and implications of this case he would not have delivered the remarks he has made today. I say this because I have confidence in the gentleman from Illinois and all the members of the Subcommittee on CIA, of which he is a member. That confidence is based upon the hard road of experience and the proven integrity and dedication of all the members of the subcommittee. That is not the issue in the Goleniewski case. To raise that issue or to have it interjected by others can serve no other purpose but to confuse the real issue which goes to the heart of the safety, the security, and the future happiness of all the people who elect their Representatives to Congress.

A great and dedicated American, Al Smith, used to say, "Let's look at the record"—or at least part of the Record today.

My colleague, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDTS], discussed the Goleniewski case, but what he said was far more important than what he has said.

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In an earnest effort to assist him and the other members of the House CIA Subcommittee, I present the following questions for consideration by the members of that subcommittee.

First. Have the members of the subcommittee personally interviewed Michal Goleniewski and if they have had that opportunity, how much time was spent with him and to what extent was he questioned with respect to political intelligence and Russian KGB agent infiltration into the vital organs of our Government?

Second. If the members of the House CIA Subcommittee have probed deeply into KGB agent penetration of the vital organs of our Government, are the members satisfied that everything that needs to be done has been done by the security arms of our Government to ferret out and prosecute the guilty?

Presuming the members of the House CIA Subcommittee have interrogated Mr. Goleniewski in depth, which I sincerely hope is the case, I raise these additional questions:

First. Is it not true that Goleniewski, who defected to the United States in 1961, had revealed deep penetration into the CIA by Russian KGB agents?

Second. Is it not true that Goleniewski has told how over \$1 million of CIA funds fell into the hands of the Russian KGB and about \$400,000 of this money was pumped back into the Communist Party, U.S.A., to pay for their operations to destroy our country?

Third. Is it not true that Michal Goleniewski has been discouraged by certain CIA officials in his efforts to present what he calls political intelligence and which he regards as essential to the defeat of international communism?

Fourth. Did Goleniewski name Russian KGB agents in both the State Department and CIA and state that to date none of these agents have been arrested or prosecuted?

I regret exceedingly that limitation of time under the special order permitted to my good friend, the able and distinguished minority whip, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENS], did not afford any time for me to ask him questions and to hear his response. After his remarks I spoke to my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENS], and advised him that I would request time to address the House to raise a number of questions concerning the Goleniewski case. I have raised those questions. They are serious questions. The American people have a right to hear forthright answers to those questions. I hope they will be answered.

There is no question about CIA being one of the most important agencies of our Government, particularly during this period of international uncertainties and anxieties.

The CIA can be used for immense good or terrible evil. The CIA can be used to save our country from the tyranny of communism or it can be used to deliver this Nation into the bonds of communism.

The CIA can be used to waste millions of dollars of taxpayers money and lose countless millions of lives, or it can be

used to save nations and this country from the dread yoke of communism.

The CIA can be useful through good and accurate intelligence estimates to guide U.S. policy decisions to victories over communism or, through slanted intelligence estimates, to take this country down a road of appeasement until there is no other choice but all-out nuclear war or surrender.

These are not only critical times, but these times are decisive for our country, for the cause of universal freedom, for the cause of a just and lasting world peace.

It is time that Congress faces up to its responsibility and obtains the answers—the full story of Russian agent penetration of our Government.

Mr. Speaker, as a man who believes in the message of Holy Week, I am an optimist. But I also believe it is high time we weeded out of our Government all those who wear the cloak of Judas so that we can freely spread the great message of American liberties, freedoms, and individual dignity throughout the world.

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN] is recognized for 30 minutes.

[Mr. RYAN of New York addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### NORTHERN OHIO JUDGESHIPS

(Mr. ASHLEY (at the request of Mr. LIBONATI) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ASHLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have joined my distinguished colleague from Ohio, Senator STEPHEN M. YOUNG, in introducing legislation to make the present temporary judgeship in the northern Ohio Federal Judicial District a permanent one.

Northern Ohio is the only district in the entire Nation with a temporary judge. This means that whenever the first of seven judges now sitting in Cleveland, Toledo, or Youngstown retires or dies, he will not be replaced.

The situation came about in 1961 when President Kennedy signed a bill creating 73 Federal judgeships, a move recommended by the Judicial Conference of the United States to relieve serious congestion in many of the larger districts.

Under that legislation, northern Ohio received two new judgeships, one permanent and one temporary. That increased the district bench from five to seven judges with the proviso that the first vacancy would not be filled, leaving the northern district with a permanent bench of six judges.

The theory behind this was that a temporary judgeship would be needed only long enough to clear up the congestion existing in 1961. It is now a matter of record, however, that the additional judgeships voted for northern Ohio in 1961 have failed to reduce the caseload.

Reports of the administrative office of the U.S. courts show that as of June 30, 1962, shortly after the appointment of the two new judges for northern Ohio, there were 1,158 civil cases pending in the northern Ohio district. A year later, on June 30, 1963, the pending caseload had moved to 1,199. In February of this year the administrative office reported that there were 1,280 pending civil cases as of December 31, 1963.

Need for prompt enactment of the legislation proposed by Senator YOUNG and myself is attested to by Warren Olney III, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Federal Courts, in his statement that the growth of the backlog of civil cases has been due more to an increase in the number of filings than to slowness of the court to act.

In the last half of last year, for instance, the northern Ohio bench disposed of a respectable total of 512 cases, only to have 593 new ones filed in the same period.

It thus becomes apparent that the future workload will demand at least as many judges as are presently sitting in the northern Ohio district. The loss of a judgeship, which will take place if the temporary judgeship provided in the 1961 act is not converted into a permanent one, will inevitably result in the chaotic situation which existed prior to 1961 and the legislation adopted that year creating additional judgeships throughout the country. In order to prevent the delay and frustration of judicial proceedings, Senator YOUNG and I have offered legislation which I hope will receive prompt and favorable consideration.

(Mr. GALLAGHER (at the request of Mr. LIBONATI) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

[Mr. GALLAGHER'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. BLATNIK, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CURTIS, for 10 minutes, today.

Mr. DOLE (at the request of Mr. BOW), for 1 hour, on Monday, April 6; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. RYAN of New York (at the request of Mr. LIBONATI), for 30 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. HOLIFIELD, for 20 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. FEIGHAN, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the Record, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. McCORMACK (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and to include extraneous matter.